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MAINE FARMER.



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

FRESH MEADOWS OR BOG MEADOWS.

There is one department in the science of agriculture concerning which much is said, but in fact not much that is *certainly* known. This is respecting bog meadows, or, as some call them, fresh meadows—and some call them swamp lands. These terms, of themselves, are indefinite—they are general terms for low, wet lands; but we all know that these low, wet lands vary as much in composition as uplands do; and we all know that bog hay, or fresh meadow hay, varies as much in kind and quality, and even more so than upland hay. Hence we contend that more accurate information, and a more accurate nomenclature of the kinds of wet lands and grasses growing on them, are required. As for the grasses, we are aware that botanists have named and described their specific characters so that they may easily be distinguished from each other. All this is well, and affords a facility for describing what is produced upon this kind of land. But what is now wanted is an analysis of the different kinds of grasses that grow upon these lands, in order to ascertain what nutritive qualities they possess, and what is lacking. The soils should also be correctly analyzed so as to ascertain what dressing is needed. Can any one tell what is the best mode of manuring these bog meadows, or what species of manure is best?

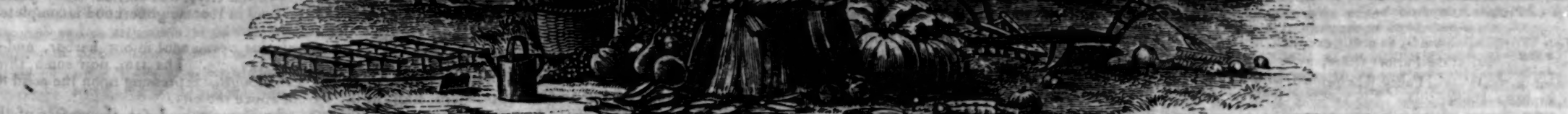
The term meadow hay, or bog hay, is a general one much used in our vicinity, but it is applied to very different species of grass which make up that hay. We know two neighbors who own meadows not far distant from each other. Both feed out the hay they cut there for their sheep and cattle during the coldest part of winter, but an inspection of their cattle would convince you that those belonging to one received much more nutriment from "meadow hay" than the other. On examining their barns this was very soon apparent. The hay from one meadow was made up of different species of "flat grass" as it is called, (*carices*) that from the other contained blue joint some fowl meadow, and some other species of round grass, all of which contain more flint (siliceous matter) in their stalk or stem. To the eye there is no particular difference in the soil, and yet there must be much, or the growth would not be so different. We have observed that those grasses which contain siliceous matter in them, as indicated by a smooth, glossy and hard covering, are more nutritious to cattle than those grasses which contain but little—thus herds grass, timothy, the straw of oats and barley, are very nutritious. The blue joint and fowl meadow grasses that grow in low lands contain much more silica than the flat grasses or carices, and are more nutritious to cattle. The "gun bright" or scouring rush (*equisetum*) that grows in the water and has a flinty coating on its stem, is very good fodder; while the flat grass and poly pods which will grow in the same spot when the water is drained off, is poor food for cattle—indeed so poor are some species that they have received the expressive name of "kill cow." Now whence arises all this difference? It must be owing to different ingredients in the soils, or to different conditions of the same ingredients; and the agricultural chemist who will point them out in a clear and simple manner, so that all can follow and profit by his researches, would confer a great favor on farmers.

What is the best mode of manuring wet meadows or bog land? We often hear complaints by farmers that their meadows have run out, or that they are not half as good as they used to be. One said to us the other day that his meadow had become good for nothing. Before he cleared it the blue joint used to be as high as his head, and now he got nothing but "kill cow." He attributed it to flowing water upon it by a dam below during the winter, but on enquiry we found that it used to be flowed as much or more when it bore such luxuriant crops of blue joint. He had cropped it year after year for some fifteen or more years—he had returned nothing in shape of manure—indeed, he had carried off tons and tons of matter, and nothing had been repaid, except what little might have been deposited by the water. Now, when the blue joint flourished, there were many bushes and shrubs which deposited their leaves there. The grass itself, when killed by frosts, fell down on the spot where it grew, and returned all that it had drawn from the soil, and what it had taken to the atmosphere to boot. Ought there not to be something of the kind done now to ensure a good crop of good grass. If more silica is wanted, perhaps common sand should be spread over it. If lime is wanted, put on plaster of Paris. If alkaline matter, scatter on ashes or salt, accordingly as potash or soda is needed. If carbonaceous matter is deficient, apply fine charcoal or compost.

We would suggest the following experiment to those who have meadows to be tried during the ensuing summer. Stake out several plots containing a square rod each. On one put ashes. On another scatter on sand—on another charcoal—on another salt—on another plaster of Paris—and note the results. Other suggestions and experiments will suggest themselves to the enquiring farmer, which we trust he will follow if he is able, and communicate to us what he learns.

PROLIFIC GRASS. Mr. A. H. Lord, of Westbrook, had some grafts of the seckel pear put into a tree last spring. Some of them grew to the length of three feet during the season. One of them grew one foot, and also bore six pears which came to maturity. We think that was doing pretty well.

MAINE FARMER.



A Family Paper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, General Intelligence, &c.

VOL. XIV.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1846.

NO. 14.

CURE FOR SCAB IN SHEEP.

This troublesome disease was quite prevalent in our vicinity last year, but has been pretty much subdued. We have seen but one or two during the winter that were infected with it. Many of the poorer kinds of sheep that had it, were killed off in the fall, and the remainder were treated in various ways. A flock belonging to Mr. George King, and another to Mr. Tinkham, of Monmouth, were cured by the following process. In November the diseased sheep were collected together. A wash was made in the following manner. Thirteen pounds of tobacco and a bushel and a half of poke root (*veratrum viride* of botanists) were boiled up together, and water enough applied to nearly fill a hoghead. The sheep were each "coused" into this liquor and thoroughly washed, and afterwards laid upon an inclined board or gutter, and the superabundant liquor squeezed out of their wool, and conducted back again into the tub. This completely cured them, and not a sheep in their flocks has been troubled with the disease since.

CUT YOUR GRAFTS. Those who have not obtained what grafts they wish, are reminded that now is a good time to cut them. We have succeeded best in preserving them to put them in a box, cover them with dry sand, and put them in a cool place.

WHICH ARE THE MOST PROFITABLE, SHEEP OR COWS?

To the Editor of the Maine Farmer: Having frequently put the above question to my brother farmers, and gaining no satisfactory answer, and likewise knowing that many run into extravagance in making their statements respecting it, I have endeavored (although I do not consider myself a farmer,) for two years past, to make a careful estimate of the income of both. In 1844 I kept on my farm where I live, four cows and three heifers, and from the milk, made as follows:

400 lbs. butter, sold at 13 1/2 cts. per lb.	\$52 10
61 " " " "	19 37 1/2
150 " " for family use, worth	9 37 1/2
150 " butter, " " "	20 25
200 lbs. pork, sold at 4 1/2 cts. per lb.	9 00
One calf, worth	8 00

Expense of marketing,	\$2 00
Female labor six weeks,	4 50
Board of the same	4 50
Net income,	\$117 10
	16 72
	\$100 38

Allowing ten sheep to a cow, which is the general opinion of farmers, I deduct the income of one cow, \$16.72.

I also kept fifty-nine sheep, which sheared 173 pounds, sold at 57 1/2 cts. per lb.

19 lambs worth \$1 apiece,	\$19 00
173 pounds wool,	64 87 1/2

Expense of marking and shearing,	\$3 00
Net income,	\$80 87 1/2

Cows excel the sheep 19.05 1/2.

It will be seen that I raised but few lambs according to the number of my sheep, owing to their extreme youth. Respecting the calves, I usually give them away as soon as the milk becomes fit for use.

Year '45 kept five cows and two heifers.

812 1/2 lbs. butter, sold at 1 shilling per lb.	\$52 08
22 " " " " in June, at 13 "	2 86
575 " " " " when green, 6 1/2 "	35 93 1/2
130 " " " " used in family, " "	8 12 1/2
150 " " " " " " " " " "	25 00
200 " " " " " " " " " "	12 00

Female labor six weeks,	\$4 02
Board of the same,	4 50
Marketing,	2 50
Net income,	\$124 97 1/2

I kept 70 sheep which sheared 210 pounds of wool, worth 33 cts. per lb.

34 lambs, worth	\$34 00
210 lbs. wool, worth	69 30

Expense of marking and shearing,	\$3 50
Net income,	\$99 80

Leaving in favor of the cows, \$25.17 1/2.

I consider the milk and cream used in my family in the time, richly repaid us for milking. I think any farmer will readily perceive that I have not made too high an estimate in the pork, to say the least. After paying out the above small amount for labor, my wife has succeeded in managing the dairy alone. A. L. BARTON.

Rumford, March 13, '46.

A PORKER.

To the Editor of the Maine Farmer: A hog, 22 months and 13 days old, was slaughtered on the 16th instant, by James H. Farnum, Esq., of Rumford, weighing 679 lbs. and with 70 lbs of strained lard, of excellent quality. We are informed that this hog had no other but ordinary keeping till the time of commencing the fattening process, during which he consumed 15 bushels of corn, and a very small quantity of potatoes. A part of the feed was corn and cob meal, a part meal without the cob, and a part dry corn.

No accurate estimate can be made to show how large a profit was realized in fattening this hog, but we are informed that the quantity of corn consumed was something less than one bushel per week.

It is to be hoped that our farmers may continue to try experiments, and ascertain the best and most profitable modes of fattening swine.

J. E. ROLFE.

Rumford, March, 1846.

INDIAN CORN.

To the Editor of the Maine Farmer:

Every farmer wishes, of course, to realize the largest possible amount of income per acre from his cultivated crops. But the farmer, while making up his calculation of profit, should never forget to take into the account the amount added to or subtracted from the fertility of the soil.

One farmer may think proper to raise all the corn he can and sell the same; but farmer Thrifty, aware of the immense value of manure, converts his corn into pork. Very well, let us hear the result. We will suppose that farmer Thrifty realizes only fifty cents per bushel for his corn, and the other farmer gets eighty-three cents per bushel. The farmer who sells his corn exhausts his farm, and at length is only able by hard labor to raise sufficient for the consumption of his family. Farmer Thrifty pursues most perseveringly his plans of increasing his manure by artificial means. His crops of corn increase yearly in bulk, which enable him to fatten more and more swine—add more and more to his capital, and increase the quantity of his manure more and more each succeeding year.

And in fine, it is easy to foresee that farmer Thrifty will grow rich, while the other farmer who sells all his corn will grow poor.

But, in point of fact, what we really need in agriculture is certainty and demonstration. I have set down the profit of farmer Thrifty at fifty cents per bushel, but who knows precisely what corn is worth per bushel for making pork? A series of experiments will place this question in the right point of view, and settle the same, at least accurately enough to answer all practical purposes.

The disease which has attacked the potato may in reality prove a blessing rather than a curse to our country. Our farmers may be driven by necessity to employ corn instead of potatoes to fatten their swine, and by so doing may be led to the discovery of facts which may prove of immense advantage to the agricultural interest. And, in conclusion, Mr. Editor, I will observe that I have merely touched upon a subject which I hope may provoke some able pens. Hope that sound theories may be promulgated, and these fully sustained by experiments properly conducted.

J. E. ROLFE.

Rumford, March, 1846.

MUCK, MANURE AND LIME.

In 1835 and 6 I made several experiments in the use of muck and turf, or sod, for manure, a few of which I will mention. First, in the spring I took about one hundred loads that was dug the previous fall and mixed with it a few loads of partly rotted manure and fifty bushels unslacked stone lime, and let it lay in the heap from ten to fifteen days, and then used it for manuring in the hill, and spreading upon my spring grain crops on one side of the corn field, and put barn-yard manure in the hill, but did not do as well as the compost made as above. On another field I put one hundred loads of same kind of muck fresh as I dug it, and sowed it with rye and oats, clover and timothy—did not perceive much benefit from the muck first season, but the crop continued to increase until the fourth. The third experiment was to put about seventy-five loads of muck into my barn-yard after clearing it of manure, and yarding my cattle upon it, turning it up once in the summer with a plough, and in the spring about two weeks before I wanted to use it, mixed it with the manure in the yard and ten hogheads of lime. The heaps soon became hot, and the whole reduced to a fine manure fit for any purpose. Since then I have mixed muck and sods only in some manure with unslacked lime and find it to answer the same purpose. The only moisture necessary is just sufficient to slack the lime without aid of air. Slacked lime, although it will not create heat, is valuable in making compost of muck or turf, as it assists to sweeten (neutralize) the acids of such manures. Yet if I wish to produce fermentation which is necessary to decompose suddenly any vegetable substance, I always use unslacked lime. The hog pen and yard is the best place for turf or sod; one hog will make ten loads of best kind of manure per year, only give the material.

A VERMONT FARMER.

REMARK. The question now agitated is, whether slacked lime hastens decomposition. Liebig and others recommend it to arrest decomposition of diseased potatoes. It is universally used as an antiseptic. It appears by the above experiment, that time or one season produces all the effects of even caustic lime on muck.

[N. Y. Farmer.]

THE TOMATO. This vegetable is now become deservedly popular. Of the three varieties cultivated in this region—viz: the large common, the egg, and the golden crop, we prefer the two last. The first is not without its merits, but is in our opinion less solid in its texture, and of a somewhat less inviting flavor. Where early fruit is desirable, the seed should be started in hot beds in March.

Celery. This is a marine plant. It abounds on the north side of the Frith of Forth, where it is washed by spring tides, and in both England and Scotland in ditches, near the sea. It is greatly benefited by sprinkling salt between the rows, and by copious irrigation, which dissolves the saline particles and carries them within range of the roots.

Asparagus. This is also a marine plant. In its cultivation we have ever found salt a highly beneficial and salutary application. If sometimes happens that the beds, when the ground is rich, will be greatly infested with weeds, the eradication of which, owing to the peculiar structure of the roots of the Asparagus, is a labor of no small difficulty. In all such cases a strong solution of salt should be applied directly to the plants, on which it will produce an immediate and highly stimulating effect, while at the same time it will as immediately destroy the weeds. [EX.]

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat is a precious crop for poor soil, mountainous and cold. In many counties of this description, it is the principal harvest. It presents also advantages which should cause it to be introduced into the better soils. This grain is as good as barley for feeding and fattening hogs, and is better than oats for horses. When cut in the flower, it is a good forage for cattle and horses; they eat it with pleasure when accustomed to it. In this respect it is very precious, because the readiness of its growth makes it extremely proper to take the place of other plants, which do not succeed so well. It is one of the best crops we know for making vegetable manure, turning it in the earth when in flower.

Buckwheat cannot bear frost. It should be planted when there is no fear of frost, in May, June, or even the beginning of July. Generally two and a half or three months ripens the grain, so that two crops may be had in summer; or the second may be cut green for forage, or be ploughed in for manure.

We must never forget that buckwheat requires thorough tilling of the soil. Four or five ploughings ought not to be spared.

Few crops suffer as much as buckwheat by sowing the grain too thick; and the seed must be but slightly covered with soil. When it is intended to sow for turning in as manure, it may be sowed as thick as wheat. In forty to fifty days it is in full bloom, then it should be turned in with the plough. The stalk and roots are then so tender, that decomposition soon takes place. By this way an abundance of manure for harvest is secured. What a manure preferable to almost all others. For this purpose the burying of the buckwheat must be perfect. You must have an excellent plough, such for instance, as the Flemish American, or the Dumbale plough, which will turn over the soil like a spade.

Translated by H. MEIGS, From the Journal Belge of useful Knowledge. [N. Y. Farmer.]

ON RAISING PEACHES.

In Massachusetts land enough suitable for the peach, which is now almost unproductive, to produce as many bushels of peaches as there are inhabitants in the United States, and with proper attention we have no doubt that this excellent fruit could be raised in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Certainly enough can be raised in New England to supply this section, and when our fruit has ripened, we have nothing to fear from southern competition, for when peaches are 25 cents a basket in Philadelphia, they are sold in this market for \$4 a basket. This was the case lately; and the like occurs every season. A great deal of land in New England of an excellent soil and favorable location for peach trees, is now so unproductive that eight or ten acres would not afford good pasture for one cow; and much of it seems likely to remain in this condition for many years.

Light soils with little manure, will produce good crops of peaches, and on such soils they will succeed better than on strong heavy soils. We are aware that many farmers will say that they have tried the raising of peaches, and it has not proved to be profitable business; very true, many cases of this kind may be named, but we think that not a single failure can be named where proper attention had been paid to the selection of varieties, to soil, location, and management.

The climate of New England is warm enough, and the season long enough to bring the finest peaches to maturity. The seeds come up readily, as much so as corn, and the trees grow rapidly, too rapidly, unless the soil be rather light; and they soon become productive, often yielding a pretty good crop the fourth year, and bearing abundantly the fifth. That the tree is short-lived is no objection, as it is so easily raised; this is a natural consequence of its early maturity.

This is much better than it would be if the tree required 15 or 20 years to arrive to a bearing state, and then would continue a century. Farmers do not object to raising corn, though it matures and dies the first season. Annual plants are extensively cultivated, and in many cases they are more profitable than they would be if they were biennials or perennials. There is more encouragement to cultivate the peach than there would be if it were longer-lived, and later in arriving at a productive state.

We are aware that we have one great disadvantage to contend with in this climate, which is cold winters, that often kill the trees; this occurs also in the Middle States, though not so often nor so severely as in the North. We must remedy this evil by selecting hardy varieties.

[Boston Cultivator.]

EGGS AND POULTRY. Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, in his annual report, embracing a vast amount of agricultural information, says it is supposed that there may be annually consumed in the United States 1,400,000,000 of eggs; and averaging the value at six cents the dozen, this would amount to \$8,400,000. If we allow an average of 5 chickens, or other kinds of fowls, a year, to each person, at a cost of 12 1/2 cents average, including turkeys, geese, ducks, &c., this will amount to more than \$7,500,000—equal in value to \$12,000,000 annually; making the aggregate value of the consumption of poultry, to say nothing of the amount which might be added for the feathers. It is said to have been ascertained that half a million of eggs are consumed every month in the city of New York. One woman in Fulton market sold 175,000 eggs in ten weeks, supplying the Astor House each day with 1000 for five days, and on Saturday 2500. [EX.]

SAP HEATER. J. T. Rich, of Shoreham, Vt., has invented a method of advancing the process of sugar making without any extra cost of fuel, by simply suspending over, or inserting in the flue of a sugar making arch, a tin or copper cylinder about six inches in diameter, and twenty or more inches long, and closed at both ends, with a tunnel inserted on the top, at one end, and a discharging pipe at the other, the upper part of which is lower than the tunnel. By passing the sap through this, it will be discharged boiling hot into the boiler, and consequently hasten the process of evaporation in a very considerable degree. [N. Y. Mechanic.]

EXHAUSTION OF LAND BY GROWING WHEAT.

To confine ourselves to wheat—it appears from the recent researches of Dr. H. Will that 100 parts of the earthy constituents of the grain consist of—

Potassa,	22 to 34 parts.
Soda,	16 "
Lime,	2 to 3 "
Magnesia,	9 to 13 "
Peroxide of iron,	1 "
Phosphoric acid,	49 "

A trace of sulphuric acid, silica, and fluorine, whilst the earthy constituents of wheat straw contain very little phosphoric acid, but a large amount of silica. Now, it is obvious that if the farmer continually restores all the straw to the land, but neglects, from want of knowledge or means, to replace the earthy matter of the grain, the land will be exhausted, and he cannot continue to grow wheat upon it. Moreover, if he make an effort to maintain the fertility of the land for wheat, he must restore to it every ingredient of which it becomes exhausted by his crop in a proper proportion. To know this proportion essential to the growth of every particular crop, he must have recourse to information supplied by chemistry. One of the earthy constituents of wheat enters so largely into many other crops, that the amount taken off the land every year is very great, and constitutes a considerable proportion of the total amount contained in ordinary land, so that the loss has already, even in the present state of science, excited attention, and aroused the efforts of the farmer to repair it. We allude to phosphoric acid. Now the chemist has shown, that in the bones of animals a great part of this material which has been drawn from the land in the growth of vegetables, is to be found stored up in a form suitable for its restoration.

*This accounts for the exhaustion of the wheat lands, in Western New York, from twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, twenty years ago, down to eleven bushels now. This accounts too, in part, for the check to the population of that region in the last few years. There will be general exhaustion and drain from all the other States, as long as land can be had in the West for \$1.25 and for nothing after a few years when emigrants and their descendants get a little stronger. [Ed. Farm. Lib.]

TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES. We lately saw on the farm of Friend Samuel Brown, Pembroke, several elms and pear trees of considerable size which he had transplanted with excellent success. His mode is to cut off most of the top, then new shoots start out, and the small top has an abundant support from the roots; but if the top be not reduced, to a considerable extent, it requires more nutriment, and the leaves transpire more moisture than the roots can at first supply, and the tree dies, or becomes stunted and will not recover from the check.

He took elms several inches in diameter, from wet land, covered with water, and set them in dry soil in front of his house. He cut off the tops down low, removing not only the limbs but a good part of the body of the tree, and in setting them he put loam around the roots, and worked it in thoroughly around them, and turned in water, covering the soil over with sea weeds, and pieces of old boards on this; and though this was done in a dry season, he applied no more water. It was done a few years ago, and the trees have thrown out limbs and are in a fine flourishing condition.

A large pear tree was set last spring, the limbs and top cut off. Now it has new shoots of considerable extent, and its growth is very vigorous. It will have a fine top in a few years, and then the roots will have become well set, and thrown out numerous rootlets to support it. This mode of removing a top which cannot be supported, is the only successful way of treating large trees, and when the roots get in successful operation, a new top will soon be produced. [Boston Cultivator.]

LARGE CHESTS.

Horses that are round, or "barrel chested," are invariably more muscular and enduring than those of an opposite kind. Scientific sportsmen are, in a great measure, guided in their opinion of a horse's racing qualifications by his girth just behind his shoulders; by this test, a jockey foretold the reputation and prowess of the celebrated racer Plenipotentiary, almost from the period of his birth. Cattle-dealers and butchers, in like manner judge by the chests and shoulders of cows and pigs, what amount of fat they are likely to gain by feeding. All animals that have lungs large are remarkable for the vigor of their appetite, and the facility with which they appropriate their nutriment; such animals will feed upon the coarsest hay and straw, whilst their less fortunately constructed companions are fattened by no kind of food. An amusing anecdote is related of a simpleton, who, in trying to sell a horse, declared that "the animal's eating was mere nothing." The intelligence would, contrary to intention, have sufficed, but rare discrimination inferred from the horse's chest that the capacity of his appetite had been unwittingly misstated. He bought him on the hazard of an opinion, and had no reason to repent of his judgment. [Boston Cultivator.]

IMPORTANT TO DAIRYMEN.—It is well known that most wood used for Dairies convey their taste (after a certain time) to the Butter.

To obviate which in the making of Butter casks new wood is to be used, so that staves may be easily bent to the required curvature without cracking or otherwise injuring them. After being thus bent and set up with temporary hoops to the required form, they are to be subjected to a rapid current of heated air, until the wood has given off its natural sap and other aqueous matters, thus the staves will be pure, dense, and harder, all the fibres being brought closer together. The heads are prepared in a similar manner and the casks are then finished off. [EX.]

BEE FEEDER. Elam Bush, Esq., of Shoreham, Vt., has just proved a new feeder, constructed by himself. The bees feed actively and with perfect safety, when the sun shines, even in cold weather. It is a square tin box with a glass cover, having a hole through the back. This is to be fastened to the hive, so that the bees can pass out and into the box only. [N. Y. Mechanic.]

MANUFACTURES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Iron. Under this head we include all manufactures of which iron is the principal and giving portion, but with regard to some branches it is only necessary to state the value of the articles produced.

We have now 22 rolling, slitting, and nail mills, which roll and slit 14,942 tons of iron per annum, and produce 37,102,400 pounds of nails—total value, \$2,733,300; hands employed, 1729. The number of forges is 153; producing annually bar iron, anchors, chains, &c., to the amount of \$583,966, and employing 423 hands. There are four furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron, which produce to the amount of \$149,761, and employ 235 hands. For the value, number of factories, and hands employed in other branches of iron manufacture, see below:

	No. of Value annu- Factories, al production, emp'd	
Hollow ware and castings,	91	\$1,280,141 1367
Machinery,	114	2,023,648 2421
Steam engines and boilers,	6	208,546 221
Scythes,	20	115,535 171
Edge tools,	35	94,441 94
Cutlery,	14	148,175 187
Butts and hinges,	5	25,800 49
Latches and door handles,	4	3,300 10
Locks,	11	60,070 75
Tacks and brads,	26	253,687 230
Shovels, hoes, &c.,	39	275,213 259
Ploughs, &c.,	73	121,631 158
Railings, safes, &c.,	7	129,800 87

Total yearly value of iron manufactures, \$8,162,403. Hands employed, 7664. Total capital invested in all manufactures of iron in Massachusetts, \$5,000,000.

Woolen. There are 178 woolen mills in Massachusetts, running 514 sets of machinery. During the past year, these mills consumed 15,387,448 pounds of wool, manufacturing 1,032,359 yards of broadcloth, 2,451,458 yards of cassimere, 3,553,720 yards of satin, 1,632,345 yards of Kentucky jeans, 4,490,937 yards flannel and blanketing, and 256,205 pounds of woolen yarn, 702,000 yards of goods not specified. Total value, \$8,887,478. Capital invested in woolen manufactures, \$5,004,002. Hands employed, 3,901 males, and 3,471 females.

Carpet. The number of mills in Massachusetts, is 17, consuming 150,000 pounds of cotton, and 1,786,238 pounds of wool. They produce 158,958 yards of carpeting, valued at \$834,332. Capital invested, \$488,000. Hands employed, 715 males, and 319 females.

Worsted. There are now 10 establishments for the manufacture of worsted in this commonwealth, producing 2,321,338 yards of goods, and 617,366 pounds of worsted yarn, valued at \$654,566. Capital invested, \$514,000. Hands employed, 228 males, and 548 females.

Hosiery. This branch of manufacture has now 17 establishments entirely devoted to it. They produce 134,138 pairs and 28,200 pounds of yarn, valued at \$4,792. Hands employed, 53 males, and 185 females.

Linon. The manufactures of linen in the State, are 3 in number, employing 83 males, and 99 females, and producing \$75,000 yards annually, valued at \$145,000. Capital invested, \$79,000.

Silk. The 8 silk establishments in Massachusetts, produced during the last year, 22,509 lbs. of sewing silk, valued at \$150,477. Capital invested, \$38,000. Hands employed, 28 males, 128 females. [Boston Post.]

POTATOES. Alonzo Lewis, of Lynn, in a letter to the editor of the Boston Mail, dated Jan. 26, says: I observe that much is written in the papers on the subject of potatoes, and in almost all places there are complaints of their rotting. With permission, I will make a few brief remarks of my own experience in the matter.

